



FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

How Grant's Re-Election Will Aid the South

NO. LXXXIV.

For some weeks the CHRONICLE has endeavored to impress upon the people of Tennessee, the fact that in no way could they more surely promote their material interests than by casting their votes for the re-election of General Grant who has always been, in fact, a true friend of the South. We have endeavored to show the voters of the State that as a business proposition it was clearly to their interest to put themselves in that political position where their sympathies and motives could not be misjudged. The fact is that the masses of the people North believe East Tennessee a safer and more congenial home for them than other sections of the South, because its people were loyal during the war and have been republican in sentiment since. It is not the time now to discuss the justice of this prevailing opinion. It is enough to know that it exists. With this knowledge common sense suggests that we use it to our advantage and place all of Tennessee on the vantage ground occupied by East Tennessee. The CHRONICLE does not wonder that such a belief obtains abroad, for we know that where Republican principles predominate there free schools, industrial establishments, good public roads and general prosperity exist.

The result of the election in Tennessee has been all that the most sanguine Republican predicted. We have elected three-fourths of our Congressional delegation; have chosen, together with Union Conservatives elect, a majority of the Legislature, and have lost our Governor by a small adverse majority. This change in the political situation is wonderful. It indicates a thorough revolution in public sentiment.

THE RESULT FAVORABLE TO IMMIGRATION.

It augurs favorably to immigration because it will be accepted abroad as more truly meaning "reconciliation" than the farcical "clapping hands over the bloody chasm" proffered by the "military ring" of our State. The revolution in popular sentiment means a rebuke to the policy of the dominant party that has failed to give every county in the State free schools, and to encourage immigration from abroad and industry at home. We have now a school law that leaves it optional with the County Courts to have schools or not. We need a law that shall give us a State system; that will open the school house door everywhere, and this we hope now to have. The result of Tuesday's election means again, that the spirit that ostracizes immigrants on account of their birth is anti-American and destructive of the people's interests. It means a national spirit that shall take every American or foreigner by the hand and say, "you have as many rights here as we have; come, we welcome you to our State to help us build it up;" as against a sectional State spirit, that claims exclusive privileges to Tennesseeans because of the accident of birth. We shall not hereafter find it so popular to make war on men because of their nationality, as it has been in some sections of the South.

THE TIME TO COME SOUTH.

We say to our friends North, now is the time to come South. The recent elections have brought about wonderful changes in public sentiment. The results seem to be accepted everywhere in the best of humor and with unusual good grace. We never before saw such a universal desire for immigration and for a general fraternization of the people of the two sections. At no time since the war has the feeling towards Northern men and foreigners been kinder than now. Come, then, we say to our Northern friends, and see for yourselves that this sentiment truly exists. Come in this beautiful November month when our forests bear their autumnal colors; when our genial Indian summer breezes will bring health and vigor to your systems come when our land shows just what it is and what it can be made; come when you can see how mild and favorable our winter climate will be, and when you will find our people ready to extend cordially the hand of welcome. We, one and all, now feel the need of more busy hands to rescue us from the troubles that beset us. We all feel the need of more capital and more men to work our mines, mills and life lands, and now immigrants will find lands cheaper than usual and a greeting friendlier than ever.

Do not go West where the terrible, severe winters will imperil your health and where you consume, in the dreary months of the cold weather, all you have earned in your harvests. Come South where nature favors your agricultural and industrial efforts; where winters are never severe or of long duration. Come where you can work out of doors, in your fields, every month in the year, and where you will find good markets for all your produce.

Come to East Tennessee and see for yourselves that what the CHRONICLE now tells, and has told you for two years, is true. Come and do yourselves good and help Tennessee.

Miss Nellie Grant.

"Mrs. Grundy" of the New York World, writes from Washington: "The family speak of Miss Grant as having grown and developed much during her travels. They rather discourage the idea that she will enter fully into society the present winter. She is only seventeen, and can well afford to wait. There is great rejoicing among her relatives over her return, as she is almost idolized by her aunts and uncles as well as her parents. But then, to speak the truth, she has an unusually lovely disposition, and although an only daughter, is totally unspoiled."

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON vs. CHICAGO.

Miles of Business Houses in Ruins.

Seventy Acres in Ashes.

Post Office and Sub-Treasury Burned.

LOSS FULLY \$200,000,000.

Not a Wholesale Shoe House Left.

Wool Houses and Banks Suffer Heavily.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The fire alarm was sounded at about half past seven o'clock, on the 9th, followed by the second, third and fourth in rapid succession. The first engine had barely reached the flames, when fire burst from the fourth story of a granite store, corner of Summer and Kingston streets, a wholesale dry goods store.

The fire caught in the engine room, and the flames followed the elevators, and was first seen under the roof. The buildings in that vicinity were four story granite with Mansard roofs, and the flames soon reached the Mansard roofs on the opposite far beyond the reach of the engines, and in less than thirty minutes the whole city in one direction was at the mercy of the flames, which leaped from roof to roof. One great dry goods house after another succumbed, and the granite walls fell in the street making them impassable.

THE FLAMES SPREADING.

9 o'clock Sunday.—Fire still raging. Engines driven from station. Granite blocks weighing tons are split in fragments and hurled across streets.

Later.—Blowing up buildings on Lindell and Congress streets to check flames.

Beebe's Block, the finest business structure in the city burned. Stewart's rooms only fed the flames.

Pieces of dry goods went whistling across squares, firing stores on Devonshire street. Every building now heated to the verge of spontaneous combustion, and caught like tinder. Deafening explosions constantly heard.

Tenement houses on Upper and Federal streets now caught. Crazy women dashing to and fro with clocks and bedding in their arms.

The Wool houses in Federal street caught next—they were crowded from cellar to garret. Paper houses came next. Freeman's National Bank went.

Hour later.—National Bank of North America went at midnight, loss estimated at twenty millions. Several insurance companies must succumb.

THREE MILES BURNED.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 10. Three square miles burned and the fire is still raging. The Postoffice with the most of Congress street will go.

LATER.

The fire has reached dimensions that defy description. People of Boston find themselves in danger of their lives. Loss of houses and property scarcely thought of.

People retiring before the flames toward Tremont and Court streets, where the fire was supposed to be unable to reach, but a gale is blowing and seems to have no positive direction. It is probable that Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market will go. The Union Telegraph office was abandoned at half past eight.

LATER.

The fire is still raging with unabated fury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Special dispatches say that State street and Parker House are saved. Chief engineer Dannels was killed.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—1 p. m.—The gale is increasing—but the fire seems to be subsiding.

NOTE.—This comes via Montreal.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—1:30.—It is now confidently believed that the fire is under control. The losses, if no more buildings are burned, will not fall far short of \$200,000,000.

The burned district is bounded by Summer, Federal, Broad, Central, Water, Washington, and Bedford streets.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The general boundaries of the conflagration are: The whole length and both sides of Summer street, across Federal and nearly down to Drake's wharf; and thence on nearly a direct line to Foot Hill, along Hamilton and Battery March to Kilby street as far as Lindell and Central Street, and from Milk to Summer and Washington streets. Within these boundaries is an area of about seventy acres. Every building is consumed.

LATER.—At two o'clock this morning, gas explosions started a fire which crossed Washington street toward Temple Place. The block on the corner of Washington and Summer is doomed.

At six o'clock this morning the fire was under control, being kept in the block between Summer and Devonshire streets. A fireman has just fallen off the top of a building on Summer street.

The gas was only shut from a portion of thirty buildings. Perfect order was maintained in the streets. There were three explosions of gas at half past three o'clock. The people have begun to be relieved from the terrible excitement of the uncertainty regarding the spread of the fire.

HOUSES BURNED.

Among the burned are Bowden & Brown, Sleeper, Fisk & Co., Stephenson Bros., D. P. Low & Co., Despaux, Blake & Co., A. D. Williamson & Co., Rice, Kinsdall & Co., paper dealers. The material of the Transcript was put in the cellar. Some of it may be saved. The walls of the Post will probably stand.

The conflagration was checked at 1 o'clock after fifteen hours havoc, after having destroyed hundreds of the most costly dwellings in the country and having temporarily paralyzed the Shoe and Leather, Wool and Dry Goods' trades. Not one Wholesale Shoe and Leather establishment is left. Wool houses suffered in like manner, and Dry Goods and Jobbing houses are few and far between. The 9th regiment with detachments from other regiments are on duty protecting property.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—There is no truth in the sensational dispatches that the fire in Boston has gone beyond the limits reported in the six o'clock dispatch this morning. The burned district is watched and the fire is well under control.

INSURANCE ADVANCED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The great depression in the stock of cotton, groceries and breadstuffs is without marked change, but the wool, leather, boots and shoes is held for a material advance.

The Board of Underwriters held a meeting this morning and in order to prevent the policy holders from transferring their policies to other companies, advanced the rates on merchandise 50 per cent. and on all special risks 25 per cent., and to take effect immediately.

Etina Insurance Company of Hartford has bulked at its office here, that its loss by the Boston fire will not exceed one million dollars, and that its financial status will not be affected thereby. Its capital being \$5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury received a telegram this morning from the President of the Merchant's Bank of Boston, saying: "There is no use for a panic if the banks stand firm. The loss is large but it falls upon persons who generally are able to sustain it."

It is thought at the Treasury that the fire will produce no serious effects on finances. The probabilities are that Boutwell won't interfere.

From information received that so far as the Treasury is concerned no losses have been sustained by the fire, the funds and books being uninjured.

Boutwell has received a dispatch that the postoffice and sub-Treasury is burning. The mails are safe. Faneuil Hall will be used for the postoffice.

The leading bankers telegraph Boutwell the loss generally falls upon those able to bear it.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The places of custody for thieves is overwhelmed. They are only arrested to be discharged.

Residences of the Fort Hill section are destroyed, including Gridley, High and Broad streets, rendering hundreds of families homeless.

LATER.—The fire has crossed Washington street.

The new fire has been subdued. Jordan & Marsh's store is saved. Camp & Lowe's is burned.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Nine hundred and thirty business houses and firms were burned and sixty dwellings and lodging houses. The fire is now confined to the ruins. No further apprehensions of danger are felt. A large number of engines are on watch. The Saturday Evening Gazette is burned, and the Park house is damaged slightly.

Three hundred families are homeless. The local insurance companies will be able to pay about fifty per cent on their risks, but capitalists are coming forward liberally, and all may be able to continue business.

The average loss is about \$600,000, two reaching \$900,000. Savings Banks are all secure. The Evening Transcript appeared to-day, printed at the Globe office.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The pension agency with safes and personal property, was burned. The papers were saved. The Purchasing Navy Paymaster's quarters were burned. The papers were all saved. The Boston mails arrive and are forwarded as usual. The military guard for the burnt district is reinforced by a battalion of cavalry. Three of the seven banks burned failed to settle at the clearing house, viz: Fireman's, Shawmut and North America. The Mount Vernon, Hide and Leather and Everett Banks saved most of their valuables.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The insurance companies here lose about \$2,000,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The panic feeling is dying out, though little business has been transacted to-day in wool, hardware, leather or dry goods.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson is consulting with capitalists. It is stated that Secretary Boutwell has stopped the withdrawal from banks of greenbacks deposited sometime since to relieve the market. Gold is more quiet at \$1.13.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The banks generally are pursuing a conservative course. They are accommodating their customers, but here seems to be a general disposition among them to act carefully until they can more accurately weigh the probable consequences of disaster.

The following conversation recently occurred between the seven-year-old son of a prominent official of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad and a sixty-year-old bachelor uncle, whom the youth was visiting in Vermont:

"Uncle Martin, why don't you get married?"

"Well, all my brothers are married and happy, and I fear, were I to try it, I might not get a good wife."

"Never mind, Uncle Martin," responded the sympathizing little fellow, "you just come down to Xenia where I live, and I'll set you up the noblest girl in the business."

It is needless to add that Uncle Martin contemplates an early trip to Ohio.—Ohio State Journal.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BROWNLOW.

His Views of the Result, State and National.

The following letter from Senator Brownlow to the New York Times, was read last night at the jollification meeting. As the Senator has not been in condition to be heard from much during the canvass, his host of friends will be interested in hearing his views of the glorious victory of Tuesday.

The Senator talks out boldly with his usual vigor and his letter will be read far and wide.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Nov. 9, 1872.

EDITORS TIMES: When, during the past summer, I addressed a brief communication to our Republican State Convention urging them that we select our strongest men and run them as candidates for every place to be filled, from Governor down to the lowest officer, some of my best friends thought I had made a mistake.

That course was adopted, however, and the result wholly vindicates the propriety of the policy adopted.

The Republicans have literally swept the State, electing eight of the ten members of the next Congress, while the race for Governor is close, both parties claiming it.

At the moment I write it is not yet known whether Grant or Greeley has carried the State. So close is the contest it will require the official vote to decide it.

With a sufficient number of Grant speakers to have thoroughly canvassed the entire State, I doubt not the Republican ticket would receive the electoral vote of Tennessee.

As to the Legislature we have as many members as the re-actionary, secession element and by the aid of the progressive men, the loyal men elected as "Johnson Democrats," we have a majority.

Such a spectacle as a majority in both branches of the Tennessee Legislature loyal to the Federal Constitution as amended and elected by the free, unshackled suffrage of the whole people, is indeed cause for hearty congratulation with every well wisher of his State and country.

For nearly four years the Legislatures of Tennessee have mainly consisted of men openly hostile to the progressive legislation of the times and original secessionists boasting of their attempts at the dissolution of the Union. Now we have a majority, national in feeling and progressive in spirit; men attached to the Federal Union. With such men in power, Tennessee may look forward to immigration, to manufacturing, to the building up of a liberal system of free public instruction and to the development of her vast mineral and other resources.

For this overwhelming triumph of Republicanism in Tennessee, the State is largely indebted to the able, just and firm administration of President Grant.

While more vilely slandered and misrepresented than any of his predecessors, his character has been completely vindicated and his Administration more heartily endorsed by his countrymen than any President since Washington.

If the popularity of the President shall continue as I doubt not it will, it is more than probable he will be re-elected for a third term. Indeed, rather than put in power, this corrupt old Democratic party, I would favor the election of Grant for life.

Any description of the contest in Tennessee would be incomplete without reference to the canvass of Horace Maynard with ex-President Johnson. The vigor and ability with which Maynard met Andrew Johnson and vindicated the principles of the Republican party, and the Administration of General Grant, have never been equalled in any canvass in Tennessee. It has been a great while since a Southern man was Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and the Southern Republicans will, in all probability, put forward Horace Maynard as their candidate.

His great ability, familiarity with parliamentary law, and services rendered the party, eminently qualify him for the Speakership, and, in the opinion of his friends, give him claims to that high position.

To the New York Times I return thanks for its great service to the Republican cause in the contest just closed. Southern Republicans look to it as their National Representative paper.

In conclusion, I would say the Republican party in Tennessee was never as strong or hopeful as now.

Respectfully,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Johnson and Maynard.

There is no member of the Radical party in Tennessee, as a thinker and speaker, better than Horace Maynard. People were gathered by Andrew Johnson's fame, and then captivated by the graces and eloquence of Horace Maynard, and have voted for him. It thus happened that Andrew Johnson has not only been defeated, fearfully defeated, but the people have pronounced against him as a popular declaimer. He was heretofore deemed unequal in a peculiar capacity for self-adaptation to popular passions and caprices. He is shown by Maynard even of this dignity. The Pequot Congressman has improved vastly in personal appearance. He dressed well and looked well and spoke with great effectiveness. And thus the great revolutionist of parties has not only wrecked parties, but wrecked his own fortunes and at the same moment lifted to the proudest eminence among Tennesseeans his life-long partisan enemy, Horace Maynard.—Memphis Appeal.

Released.

Circuit Court met at Clinton yesterday, Judge E. T. Hall on the Bench. The case of Susan Sharp for murder, was disposed of and resulted in her acquittal.

MAYNARD AND THORNBURG.

The election of Thornburgh in the "Battering Ram" district, which now seems to be conceded, is one of the most gratifying results of the canvass. The mapping out of this district, so shamefully partisan and proscriptive as that not a fair-minded man attempted to defend it, was intended to defeat the people's will, and to secure a partisan triumph. But the attempt has met with a most signal and merited rebuke. By the election of Thornburgh the people of the district not only secure an able and faithful representative, but they have, we hope, forever put an end to such infamous legislation. When the gerrymandering was completed the partisan leaders of Democracy chuckled in their sleeves and thought they had done a wonderfully smart thing. Not only have we shelved Horace Maynard, said they, but we have fastened upon his old Radical constituents, a Secech Democrat. We "believe in the law of revenge," said their leading Senator. With such motives, unblushingly proclaimed, they awaited the result with confidence. Their "whippers in" and "drill sergeants" would rally the weak kneed to the "nominees" for the sake of the "organization," reasoned the party managers, and with this delusion they pressed through their partisan measures. But Horace Maynard, through fourteen years and over of public life, had never dishonored his constituents or betrayed a trust. Of conceded integrity and ability, the people could not suffer him to pass into retirement, legislated out of office by the infamous "battering ram" district. So they rallied to his support, and to-day he stands overwhelmingly endorsed by the people of his State and his pursuers are confounded with disgrace. His election if assured, as now seems to be conceded, is the greatest triumph of even his eventful political career, as it is one of the most fortunate for his State.

With Maynard and Thornburgh elected, the "Battering Ram" district will be heard of no more, and partisan, proscriptive legislation will, we trust, be forever ended.

LETTER FROM SENATOR ANTHONY.

How They View Our Victory Abroad.

Below we publish an extract of a letter received by Gov. Brownlow yesterday, dated Providence, Rhode Island, November 6th. The distinguished writer, Hon. Henry B. Anthony, is one of the ablest and purest men in the United States Senate. Senator Anthony's letter shows the estimate placed upon our victory abroad. It is as follows:

"I congratulate you again, and again on the glorious news from all parts of the country, and especially I sympathize with you in the vote in your own gallant and glorious State, with whose history your name is so honorably associated."

THE election of Gen. Grant we regard as a triumph over duplicity and a shameless coalition. If it has any significance at all it shows that the people of this country are too intelligent to be duped by politicians. But men will look at such things differently. A man by the name of Watterson writes editorials for the Louisville Courier-Journal. He rants and raves in this style over the election returns. We give it as a sample of how intelligent men can work themselves into a crazy mood:

The devil is in the air and the dog o' Radicalism is having his day. "After us" may come "the deluge," but if the deluge don't come soon we must gather our slouches and scattered forces and "at them again." Days of adversity prove the worth of men. Instead of electing Mr. Greeley, as was anticipated a few months since by his friends, he is left without a majority, as far as known, except in the South. The South has proved true to the cause of Liberalism. The situation is growing, the times are out of joint. But we must rise and we will rise. The Liberal elements of the nation are made of sterner stuff than that which gives away before the first storm of adversity. The prospect is undoubtedly discouraging. There is not the least doubt in our mind that the aggressions of the military ring which surrounds the President will become more persistent and shameless. San Domingo schemes will flourish now. Credit Mobilier jobs will become respectable through frequency. Blatant idiots like Harlan, who retire from the Senate merely to assume a closer relationship to the President, and blustering bullies like Conkling, will move with nimble servility to the plotting of Cameron and Morton. There will be a lovely spectacle of ungloved villainy in every department of the public service. Venality and nepotism will be the order of the day. Casey and Tom Murphy will walk in high grass of custom houses from which the scythe of power has been withdrawn; Leet and Stocking will once more prosper without concealment; all the strumpets and adventurers will have a good time; and the Administration may split in the face of the wind without any fear of verifying the Spanish proverb.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Three chief financial officers have been sent to Boston to look after the National Banks and sub-Treasury.